MARYLAND GAZETTE:

FEBRUARY 20, Υ, R S D

LONDON, Odober 31.

T was confidently faid yesterday morning, that Sir Guy Carleton's resignation had been accepted by his majesty, and that governor Dalling was appointed to succeed

Lord shelburne means to stick up in his conduct to Loid shelburne means to flick up in his conduct to natitat which he so emph tically delivered iast session: a The sun of britain's glory will set, when the indestorer of America is acknowledged by England." that the support he has given to that opinion was the say certest in the casinet. The matter however, is to be submitted to parisament, where there does not tensin a doubt but the premier will carry the day.

The Dutch, from what speculative opinion can col-

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the submitted to parsiament, where there does not the submitted to parsiament, where there does not the submit a doubt but the premier will carry the day.

The Dutch, from what speculative opinion c n collife, wis he really to fight, and make some warshe appearance, in about five or six years. As yet they have retracted on martial resolution of consequence, and there is no prove the constitutions, which were much patronifed by led shelberne, as a proof of that minist r'z want of the public considered and favour. We is to prove that the public considered and favour. We is to prove that the public considered into supporting this power, that could be interpretted into supporting this power. This will introduce the orator into some tracks decided the maister, and there is to would do nothing that could be interpretted into supporting this power. This will introduce the orator into some tracks decided the maister, and there is no considered to wander, and the sum the sum the sum of the resolutions, from which he will be forced to wander, and the sum of the sum of the resolution of a traveller. In the reign of comen Anne, a gentleman was driving post to London, earl Hourshow Heath, when his chalte was stopped by two highwaymen, who, with dreadful imprecations, cared out to him to deliver his money. The gentleman happened to have in the chaite at the time, cash, may be highwaymen, who, with dreadful imprecations, called out to him to deliver his money. The gentleman happened to have in the chaite at the time, cash, may be been his utter ruin. He had not a min. to to research with astonishing composure and presence of mind, he instantly hit upon an expedient, which extracted him from his da ger: he told the robbers tracks like was doubly in their hands, as they might then not to take his money, as the unitortunate general Macartney, for the apprehending, and entreated them not to take his money, as the wind of the means of elcape, he will tavoidably be apprehended. The robbers consulted keater minutes, and then informe nry faid he must submit to be carried before some magnitate, as they were determined to deserve and come the reward offered for his apprehension. The enteman rejoiced at hearing the intelligence, and twiag been carried before a justice of the peace, who happened to know the person of general Macarting, he was discharged, not being the person; but the wo tighwaymen were, on his story, committed.

The extreme inferiority of our gunpowder to that of the enemy, is an object that deterves the sincerest and subject enquiry. In the late action between Sir Edward Hughes and the French fleet in the East Indies, alterer received over land has the following remark: "The battle with the French must have been more decisive, though they certainly had enough of it, had

"The battle with the French must have been more decisive, though they certainly had enough of it, had eur ammunition been better; will you believe it, the strench abfolutely flung their bills, 42 pounders, 1200 yards farther than our 36 pounders, of which we have agreef in the Monarca, of 70 guns, captain Gill, out of whose side two of that metal have been taken."

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, Nevember 20. Extrast of a letter from lord viscount Howe, admiral of the blue, Sc. Ec. to Mr. Stephens, dated on board the Vidory, off St. Helen's, the 14th of November, 1782. " In addition to the contents of my last setter of the sath, I am to inform you that as foon as the masts of the thips, damaged by the enemy's fire, were properly fecured, the first opportunity was taken (on a light breeze from the N. E. succeeding the calm which interreted) to stand to the northward the insight, toder all the sail possible, with requisite cale for keeping the fleet duly connected, to get up again with the enter.

"The wind continuing in the same quarter, till the 15th, and more easterly the three following days, the same pressed sail was cauried as before; but as the encume prefied fail was carried as before; but as the enemy, who had perfifted to word a renewal of the action of the arft, could not far the and fince remained) be forced thereto, except by working in with the Barbary force for an uncertain time, which the state of the ships in many respects did not admit, I brought the ships to on the asth, to prepare the detachments directed by my instructions at that period."

St. PIERRE, (Martinique) Nevember 28.

They write from the Leeward, that the last convoy from St. Doming failed the 2d of October, under the convoy of the Palmier of 74 guns, and the Scipion, which coly accompanied the fleet part of the way. The merchant fleet, confishing of 11 lines or Marfeilles, 17 for Bourdeaux, 3 for St. Malo, 5 for Rochelle, 1 for Rochefort, 12 for Nantes, 5 of the king's flutes for Ecth; in all 54. They add, that the Scipion of 74

guns, commanded by the brave chevalier de Grimoart, in her return to the Cape, was attacked near Samana, by the English ship the London of 100 guns. This ship however, although of a very superior force, was so well received, that she lost part of her mast, and was soon rendered incapable of manœuvring. M. de Grimoart was preparing to board her, when another English vessel of his own force appeared in sight. He bore down upon this new enemy, and engaged him within musket shot, the London being so much disabled that she c ud not give any assistance. The engagement continued near four hours with great sury on both sides, but the damage which both ships received not penitting them to manœuvre, they were both carried way by the force of the current, and ran on shore upon the lands of annual. They add to this relation, the detail of which is not very circumstantial, that the English vessel had been get off by two neutral vessels which happened to pass by when she ran on shore, the Scipion had not as yet, been got off. guns, commanded by the brave chevalier de Grimoart,

pened to pais by when the rail on more had not as yet, being of the first of the fi by capt in Rodney, son of lord Rodney.

My lords and gentlemen, SINCE the close of the last fessions, I have em-ployed my whole time in the care and attention which the important and critical conjuncture of public affairs

I oft no time in giving the necessary riders to prohibit the turther projection of offensive war upon the continent of North-America. Adopting, as my inclination will always lead me to do, with decision and effect, whatever I collect to be the sense of my partiament and my people; I have pointed all my views and measures, as well in Europe as in North-America, to an entire and cordial reconcidation with those colonies.

an entire and cordial reconciliation with those colonies.

Finding it indipensable to the attainment of this object, I did not hefitate to go the full length of the powers wifted in me, and offered to declarg them FREE and INDEPENDENT STATE, by an acticle to be inferted in the treaty of peach in the total agreed upon, to take effect when her terms of peace thall be finally kittled with the court of France.

In thus admitting their feparation from the crown of

In thus admitting their separation from the crown of In thus admitting their reparation from the crown of these kinguoms, I have sacrificed every consideration of my own, to the wishes and opinion of my people. I make it my humble and earnest prayer to Almighty God, that oreat Britain may not feel the evils which might refult from to great a difmemberment of the emmight refult from so great a dismemberment of the empire; and, that America may be free from those calamities which have for eily proved in the mother country, how essential monarchy is to the enjoyment of constitutional liberty. Religion, language, interest, affections, may, and I hope will, yet prove a cond of permanent union between the two countries. To this end, neither

may, and I hope will, yet prove a cond of permanent urion between the two countries. To this end, neither attention nor difpolition thall be wanting on my part.

While I have carefully abitained from all offensive operations against America, I have direction all offensive operations against America. I have direction of the force by land and sea against the other of the fact was with as much vigour as the situation of that force, at the commencement of the campaign, would permit. I trust that you seel the advantages resulting from the fastety of the great branches of our trade. You must have seen with pride and satisfaction the gallant defence of the governor and garrison of Gibraltar; and my sleet, after having effected the object of their destination, offering battle to the combined force of France and Spain on their own coasts; these of my kingdom have remained at the same time perfectly secure, and your domestic tranquility uninterrupted. This respectable state, under the biessing of God, I attribute to the entire confidence which substits between me and my people, and to the readines which has been shewn by my substitutes in my city of London, and in other parts of my kingdoms to same state of the control of the fubjects in my city of London, and in other parts of my kingdoms, to stand torth in the general defence. Some proofs have lately been given of public spirit in tivate men, which would do honour to any age, any

Having manifested to the whole world, by the most lafting examples, the fignal spirit and bravery of my people, I conceived it a moment not unbecoming my people, I conceived it a moment not unbecoming my dignity, and thought it a regard due to the lives and for tunes of such brave and gallant subjects, to she w my fill ready on my part to embrace fair and honourable terms of accommodation with all the powers at war.

I have the satisfaction to acquaint you, that negociations to this effect are considerably advanced, the result of which, as soon as they are brought to a conclusion.

tions to this effect are confiderably advanced, the refult of which, as foon as they are brought to a conclusion, thall be immediately communicated to you.

I have every reason to hope and believe, that I shall have it in my power, in a very short time, to acquimit you, that they have ended in terms of pacification, which, I trust, you will see just cause to approve. I rely, however, with persect confidence, on the wisdom of my parliament, and the spirit of my people, that if any unforeseen change in the disposition of the beiligerent powers, should frustrate my confident expectations, they will approve of the preparations I have thought it advisables make, and be ready to second the most vigorous efforts in the surface of commans,

Gentlemen of the boufe of commons, I have endeavoured by every measure in my power to diminish the burthens of my people. I lost no time in

taking the most decided measures for introducing a bet-

ter occonomy in the expenditure of the army.

I have carried into strict execution the several reductions in my civil hist expences, directed by an act of the last sessions. I have introduced a further reform into other departments, and suppressed several sinecure places in them. I have by this means so regulated my establishments, that my expence shall not in suture exa

ceed my income.

I have ordered the estimate of the civil list debt, laid the fore you last lessons, to be completed. The debt proving somewhat greater than could be then correctly stated, and the proposed reduction not immediately taking place, I trust you will provide for the deficiency, securing, as before, the repayment out of my annual income.

I have ordered enquiry to be made into the application of the fum voted in support of the American sufferers; and I truit you will agree with me, that a due and generous attention ought to be shewn to those who have relinquished their properties or professions from motives of loyalty to me, or attachment to the mother country.

country.

As it may be necessary to give stability to some regulations by act of parliament, I have ordered accounts of the several establishments, incidental expenses, fees, and other emoluments of office, to be laid before you. Regulations have already taken place in some, which it is my intention to extend to all, and which, besides expediting all public business, must produce a very confiderable taying, without taking from that ample encouragement, which ought to be held forth to talents, diligence, and integrity, wherever they are to be found.

found.

I have directed an enquiry to be made into whatever regards the landed revenue of my crown, as well as the management of my woods and foreits, that both may be made as beneficial as possible, and that the latter may furnish a certain resource for supplying the navy, our great national bullark, with it's first material.

I have directed an investigation into the department of the mint, that the purity of the coin, of o much importance to commerce, may be always adhered to; that by rendering the difficulty of counterfeiting greater, the lives of numbers may be faved, and every needless expence in it suppressed.

expence in i suppressed.

I must recommend to you an immediate attention to I muit recommend to you an immediate attention to the great objects of the public receipts and expenditure; and above all, to the state of the public debt. Notwithstanding the great in rease of it during the war, it is to be hoped that such regulations may fill be established, such savings made, and suture loans to conducted, as to promote the means of its gradual redemption by a fixed course of payment. I must, with perticular earnestness, distinguish for your serious consideration, that part of the debt which conflists of navy, ordnance, and victualling bills; the enormous discount upon some or these bills shews this mode of payment to be a most ruinous expedient. be a most ruinous expedient.

I have ordered the leveral estimates, made up as cor-

rective as the present practice admits, to be laid before you, I hope that such farther corrections as may be necellary, will be made before tenext year. It is my defire, that you should be appriled of every expense before it is incurred, as far as the nature of each ervice can possibly admit. Matters of account can never be made too pu lic.

made too public.

My lords and gentlemen,

The fearcity and confequent high price of corn, requires your initant interpolition.

The great excefs to which the crimes of their and robbery in many initiances accompanied with personal violence, particularly in the neighbourhood of this metropolis, has called of late for a strict and severe execution of the laws. It were much to be witherd, that these crimes could be prevented in their initiancy, by correcting the vices become prevalent in the most alarming degree.

ing degree.

The liberal principles adopted by you, concerning the rights and the commerc of Ireland, have uon; you the rights and the commerc of Ireland, have uon; you the highest monour, and will, I trust, e sure that har-mony, which ought a ways to subsit between the wo kingdoms. I am perfuaded that a general increase of commerce toroughout the empire, will prove the wifdom of your measures with regard to that object. I dom of your measures with regard to that object. I would recommend to you a revision of your whole trading system, upon the fine comprehensive principles, with a view to its utmost possible extension.

The regulation of a vast territory in Asia opens a large field for your wissom, prudence, and foresight; I trust that you will be able to frame some fundamental laws which may make their connection with Great, irin

I trust that you will be able to frame some fundamental laws which may make their connection with Great-1 ritain a bleiling to India; and that you will take therein proper measures to give all foreign nations, in matters of foreign commerce, an entire and pertect confidence in the probity, punctuality, and good order of government. You may be assured, that whatever depends upon me, shall be executed with a stradiment, which can along preserve that part of my, dominions, or, the comalone preferve that part of my dominions, or the com-merce which arifes from it.

It is the fixed object of my heart to make the general good, and the spirit of the constitution, the invariable rule of my conduct, and on all occasions to advance and

reward merit in every profession.

To ensure the full advantage of a government, conducted on such principles, depends on your temper, your wisdom, your disinterestedness, collectively and individually.

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TEUART, ULLOCH.

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the premier,

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cres, and is fi. ry 20, 1783. er terry, on the mulatto negro ge, about greet penter, cooper, kneed; had on e country cloth s, a coarse pair a straw hat, he , it is supposed Whoever takes ira home, or fe-shall be entitled ir trouble. AWLINGS.

ber 8, 1782. appeared of the opper-plate, in e bearer twenty cient warrant; ed to Mr. John some notes of eighty dollars, I, though none feits are badly ted; but, from be practifed, I and cancelled nt. There are red and feventy can arise from ny notes struck aine. All per-are defired to MORRIS.

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